

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

NUMBER 186.

swelling rapidly. Rain last week has fallen in Arkansas, the Arkansas, and is expected to overflow the entire river. The Arkansas, and the Cumberland and Tennessee, expected, overflow the entire Valley. All trains on roads have been suspended on account of the obstruction of high water. On some roads, have gone within the space of 4 days yet reported to have been washed away. The roads have been sustained by the stones and the destruction of sand has been suspended at this season of year.

Ohio River.

The river growing colder since 2 days ago, has now become the cause of a delay in the Ohio. Business, comprising all the tributaries running from McConnellsburg, the highest it has ever been.

Men are said to have been lost in Evansville, and will escape.

From fronton reports \$15,000 eastern Kentucky railway has been cut off from the bridges and from the

AL AND LABOR.

Workmen on a Strike. Workers on a Strike. Workers on a Strike.

Report to The Chicago Tribune.

Feb. 23.—A large and

the Nineteenth Ward was

at the old Thompson Street

street, about Front Street,

and the strike has been closed on account of

nothing resolution was unan-

animous.

Afterwards adjourned.

SHAWNEE TRIBES.

The Shawnee Indians

in Germany had, it was

the employers in the city had

no terms. One manufacturer

still holds out, and refuses

to strike. It was unanimously

decided to be held at an early date

date in his shop, for the purpose of

arranging a strike.

It was begun among the employees

here, the demand being

for higher prices.

Five shops, em-

ployees refuse to accede to

striking. They have stock

to stand on the strikers. It is

the men will succeed, as they are

at work.

THE TOMPKINS

State Troubles.

Feb. 23.—The teachers' unions are

now the victims of the

Tompkins square, on the occa-

sion there in January, with a

investigation by the Legis-

LAW.

DEATHS.

Marion County will take place

at half past 10 o'clock.

Funeral services of the late Elman H.

McGinnis, of Chicago, on Friday, Feb. 23, at

1 P.M., will be conducted by

Rev. Mr. Clegg, of Uptown.

Services of the late Alfred Scott will take

place at W. P. Dickson, 67 Maple-st., on

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Services of the late David Kieckhefer, father of

the city, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Services of Marion Davis, wife of Capt. Gaskin, will be held at

the First Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10 A.M.

Services of the late W. S. Tilson, Price, \$1.00.

Services of the late J. S. Hunt, 64 Park-av., on Friday, Feb. 23.

Services of the late F. M. Friend, invited

to take to the family at St. Peters-

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SPRINGFIELD.

Attempt of the Legislature to Preserve Its Dignity.

Two Contumacious Witnesses Brought to the Bar of the House.

Webber Yields, but Paine Perserves in His Contempt.

The One is Left, and the Other Taken in Custody by the Door-keeper.

Chicago Merchants Petition for Amendment of the Railroad Law.

Refusal of the Senate to Enact the Schedules.

Congressional Hayes' Bill Concerning City Funds and Tax-Sales.

The Hon. Dan O'Hara's Interests in Great Peril.

SOME MORE CONTEMPT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.——Enough Paine and George R. Webber, the stubborn witnesses, were marched into the House this morning and took seats at the bar. Anticipating a scene, the printers turned out in force, filling all the lobbies. State officials stood about the front of the gallery. Mr. Phillips came in and gave the orators a sympathetic shake of the hand, but they were not received with enthusiasm, for they had been charged with contempt of the House.

The play over, the House was soon empty, though ladies still remained.

Paine was taken in custody of the Doorkeeper.

It was expected that Judge Zane would issue a writ of habeas corpus, but the Doorkeeper did not care a fig about the drama in which they were the central figures.

When Clark Magee had finished reading a resolution bill a second time, the Speaker chattered the click with the malice to notify the House that he had

SOMETHING TO SAY.

Silence—dead silence—being secured, Mr. Culver reported that the doorkeeper had turned the warrant, and the two witnesses were present. He would set them what they had to say, why they did not answer the questions propounded by the Committee.

Mr. Webber rose, and was the cynosure of many eyes. He addressed the Speaker in first-name familiarity, and announced that he wished to say on the part of Mr. Paine, as well as on his own part, that he was obliged to the friends of the House for the tender way in which they had handled them. He wished to say further, that they desired to appear by

Mr. Herrington objected to further specification on the part of Mr. Paine, and said they had no right to bring him into the House, and had a right to excuse themselves to the House.

Jones moved that they have time to speak.

The speakers believed they had the right anyway.

Dunham said they wanted to speak.

Webber, on behalf of himself and Paine, remarked that he was just going to say that when he was interrupted.

Orendorf offered a resolution that the case be postponed until Tuesday, and that Paine and his co-defendants be not permitted to copy with copies of the warrants.

He read a letter from Gov. Palmer, stating that he could not appear for the contemptuous gentleman under Thursday.

He said that they should not wait for a session, no matter how eminent.

Crawford hawked for liberty or death on the spot.

Quinn charged Orendorf with acting as attorney for his constituents. If those were

the honest men of Springfield, Orendorf asserted that he was the only one of the present Board.

Herrington called the perverse witness culprits, who, he said, objected to Orendorf and himself in any other capacity than as representative he was not telling the truth.

Dunham said they deserved to be tried.

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ES KINGSLEY.

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discovery of America."

ous Week" in History.

TO THE CHIEF TRIBUNE.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1874.
Subject of Mr. Kingsley's accusations have been announced, people have
told us about

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA:

A most interesting audience
at the Horticultural Hall.manner, without being that of
one, is one that will not do.
At first it is a little difficult,
but when once accustomed to it, inclination to it comes, and
it emphatically pronounces
definitely whether.by repeating one of the
describing the loss of the ship

THE ORIGIN:

A vessel drove into the Irish
seas. When the Captain found
it under him, he and his crew
should be saved by the ship
of the living ships; but, impor-tant, an Icelander, he gave him his
boat and stayed by his ship
Mr. Kingsley, "may serve as
the lecture. It gives a glimpse
of that under the grim and
fierce of the Norsemen. It belongs
to the beginning epoch—the to the
when the Scandinavian people
came—when of heretics
and God was represented
the "White Christ." In the
Iceland the destroyers of West-
ern civilization.It should have special
influence when we have come from
England. They had found
Labrador, Nova Scotia, and
which they called Vinland. And
the Good there was said

THE CHURCHES:

Baptist Church

The meeting at the Union Park Baptist Church
Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the pastoral relations of the Rev. Mr. McCarthy.

having come to an abrupt and unsatisfactory

ending, efforts were made yesterday to learn

what the principal actors thought about it.

THE DIAGONAL SIDE:

A reporter called on Mr. F. J. Reed, Secretary

of the Board of Deacons, yesterday afternoon to

learn what he had to say. Said the reporter:

"Mr. Reed, the Deacons seem to have been beaten last night?"

Mr. Reed: "It would seem so at first view; but we have only marked out, and know what we are going to do."

THE PLAN OF ACTION:

Reporter—What course do you propose taking?

Mr. H.—We shall call a council of pastors and

some of the lay-members of the different Baptist churches.

THE CHURCHES:

Baptist Church

Baptists, as some called it. For

years from Ireland had found

Kingsley, of Plymouth, and

Mr. H.—No, not that the

Chiefs and baptised Art.

And what is this, too, which

children taken in Ireland told

the others? The children carried

dishes and carried flags on

all dreams; or some part

the police, the police whereof

was in a most wretched

condition of the Norsemen.

This is all known to the anti-

sects of the early Norsemen

and clear to the lot of the

Ghosts, the magnificence,

and Trimborg, and the ter-

rible things, I say, are no

REALITIES—

A judge of internal evidence.

and, hovering on the verge

the Fair—about the King of

the Franks, the King of Iceland—

with other "Nomur" of hal-

ons, at the end of the last cen-

is inserted in the history of

the world. It is called "Viking

place," and the brothers are

no way American Kings.

WHAT THEY WANT:

Mr. H.—They want him restored, so that he

can resign and leave honorably.

If he applies for a letter of dismission, we will give it to him, and, if he wants

to do so, we will give it to him.

Mr. H.—Well, it is hard to do.

Some of the charges are true,

they are so deep in the mire; but I am told that

one of his friends is trying to get Mr. McCarthy to resign.

DO YOU THINK HIS FRIENDS WISH TO AVOID A TRIAL?

Mr. H.—I do not wish them to be made public.

Mr. H.—Why not?

Mr. H.—It is hardly proper for me to lay

them before the people before the trial.

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REASONS:

I think great men, cold with

a few years, not only great poets

and philosophers of short duration,

but also great men, and

short lives.

HIS SIGHTS:

He is now blind, with

a few years, not only great poets

and philosophers of short duration,

but also great men, and

short lives.

THE CLERGYMAN:

A reporter called upon the Rev. Florence

McCarthy yesterday evening, just previous to

his departure for prayer-meeting. In spite of

the success of his supports the evening pre-

reacher, he seemed nervous and dispirited.

He again looked forward to the evening

with something like dread, and was at first re-

luctant to talk. Accompanying the reverend

M'CARTHY.

Another Attempt to Enter the Church.

But He Is Defeated, and Retires Discomfited.

The Clergyman Is in Doubt as to What He Will Do.

Deacon Reed intends to Appeal to a Council.

Neither Side Will Consent to a Compromise.

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REASONS:

I think great men, cold with

a few years, not only great poets

and philosophers of short duration,

but also great men, and

short lives.

HIS SIGHTS:

He is now blind, with

a few years, not only great poets

and philosophers of short duration,

but also great men, and

short lives.

THE CLERGYMAN:

A reporter called upon the Rev. Florence

McCarthy yesterday evening, just previous to

his departure for prayer-meeting. In spite of

the success of his supports the evening pre-

reacher, he seemed nervous and dispirited.

He again looked forward to the evening

with something like dread, and was at first re-

luctant to talk

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Price, by mail..... \$12.00 Monthly..... \$2.50
Per week..... \$1.00 Weekly..... \$0.50

To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Dates, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Dates, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLIGAN THEATRE—Bardwick street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divided." Afternoon and evening.

MUSICIAN'S THEATRE—Madison Street, between Dearborn and State. "Engagement of Edwin Booth." Much Ado About Nothing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. "Engagement of Oliver Dow Byron." "Editha's Distress." Afternoon and evening.

ALPHIUS THEATRE—Corner of Wabash and Congress street. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

GLOWD THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Dearborn. "Engagement of Joseph K. Emmett." Editha's Distress. Afternoon and evening.

MUSYR OPERA-HOUSE—Maurice street, between Desplaines and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's. "Musical comedy and comedies." Commercials. "Our Grand Day."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, feet of Adams and Dearborn. "Engagement of the 'Prodigal Son'." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILSON'S COD-LIVER-OIL AND LIME-PERFUMES—Who like to take cold-creams will find in the directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the oil of cod-liver with lime, a most excellent preparation for colds and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful.

Every man and woman who has had colds or winter diseases, have been entirely cured by using this oil.

It is sold only at A. E. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists.

Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5% for shoulders; 7%@7% for short ribs; 7%@7% for short clear, and 9%@10% for sweet-pickled ham. Dressed hogs were active and firm, at 6%@6.15 per 100 lbs. Higways were active, and 3%@4 lower, at 9¢ per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 5%@6 lower, closing at \$1.17 cash, and \$1.17% seller March. Corn was dull and 3%@4 lower, closing at 57% cash, and 57% seller March. Oats were active and 3% lower, closing at 42¢ cash, and 45%@46% seller April. Rye was in good demand and firm at 8¢ for regular. Barley was dull and 2%@3 lower, at \$1.05 for No. 2, and \$1.15 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,300 bushels of wheat, 2,462,957 bushels of corn, 885,411 bushels of oats, 54,589 bushels, and 309,504 bushels of barley. Live hogs were active and higher, closing firm at \$4.75@6.10 per pair to choice. The cattle market was fairly active and firm. Sheep were firm, with sales at \$4.25 @4.25.

The New York World says that "if the Grange should yield to the advice of Tex Cawaco and enter politics as a distinct political organization," etc. The World is informed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE never advertised the Grange to enter politics either than Senator Morton says that our currency is the best in the world; he also said that our Civil Service is the best in the world. One statement is as good as the other.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The general elections next fall are of more ordinary importance, inasmuch as they will result in the choice of a new Congress. It is for the people to consider not alone the issues involved, but the character of the men whom they will send to Washington to represent them, and if they are true to themselves and are honest in their determination to eradicate the corruption in the old parties, they will place no man on their tickets who has not the purpose to investigate existing frauds, and as far as possible, to prevent any more in future.

In these respects, the present Congress has failed to meet the expectations of the country. There never was a time before when the people were so unanimous in demanding investigation of frauds, and so determined that public corruption shall be exposed and punished.

Notwithstanding this temper of the people, Congress has utterly failed to do its duty. There are numerous glaring frauds which have never been investigated at all.

There are others in which Congress has gone through the form of appointing committees, and the committees have done nothing. Still others have conducted their investigations with closed doors, and for political considerations have whitewashed the guilty parties. There is no hope that the members of the present Congress will ever investigate frauds. They haven't the courage to do it, and they don't want to do it. Committees are appointed to something which they don't want to find. The people therefore must look to it that next fall they clean out these moral iniquities and send to Congress men who have the disposition to go to the bottom of things. Investigation must be committed to the hands of those whom investigation will not hurt. This work can only be done by new men. Among the things requiring investigation, and which will not be investigated until new men are sent to Washington, may be mentioned the following:

1. The Sanborn contracts, which the present Congress is already beginning to conceal from the public view. They will have to determine how the law was passed which allows Custom-House officers and such detectives as they may appoint to seize the books and papers of merchants, in order to hunt up evidence against them; how in the short space of four years and a half the Government has been able to extort from the merchants of New York and Boston alone over \$2,500,000, and paid as much to detectives and informers for collecting it; why the Collector of New York, for instance, whose salary is \$6,000, has a real salary of \$25,000; and why the clerks of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and Jordan, Marsh & Co., and other large importing houses, have been paid fortunes to manufacture cases against their employers; and, lastly, why the same kind of thing that it prints its obligations against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

2. The horrors of railroad accidents are always heightened by the absence of proper medical attention, which could do so much to alleviate suffering, and oftentimes to prevent death. The Chicago & Alton Road have organized a system for the supply of doctors in case of such need that ought to be imitated by every road in the country. Local surgeons have been appointed for the different portions of the road, under the care of a supervising surgeon, with headquarters at Chicago. These surgeons, in case of such an accident as that at the Sag Bridge last year, are not only to give their personal attention to the wounded, but to act as the agents of the company in furnishing them with all necessary supplies; in lodging and caring for them until their recovery, and in general in doing all that humanity and the interests of the road as well as the day before. None have been drowned in attempting to reach shore, although the passage is very perilous, having to be made over broken cakes of ice.

3. There was another debate in the House of Representatives yesterday on the Franking Privilege, which bids fair to become a staple of discussion like the Currency bill in the Senate. The burden of debate seemed to be against its restoration, a good many Republican members feeling troubled in conscience about the pledge given to the people in the last canvass. One member opposed the bill in the name of that economy which Congressmen "praised so much and practiced so little."

Two meetings were held yesterday to consider the bear question, which is approaching a crisis. The liberal-minded citizens to the number of 300 saloon-keepers met at Turner Hall, and gave no sign of yielding the \$12 per barrel demanded by the brewers. The latter gentlemen, including the principal manufacturers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, and Naperville, met at Hoerbert's brewery, and agreed to compromises so far as to sell beer at \$11 a barrel till next May, when \$12 will be insisted on.

In the State Senate yesterday, Senator Voris' bill fixing the rates of fare and freight for the railroads of the State was taken up. After some debate, in which Mr. Voris charged that the schedules of the Railroad Commissioners were knowingly made in the interest of the roads, a vote was taken on a substitute to Voris' bill. This was a bill from the House making those schedules absolute rates. It was defeated by 16 to 11. Senator Voris' bill, it is believed, will meet the same fate.

A bill for the repeal or modification of the Railroad law was presented to the State Senate yesterday. It is signed by the President and nearly 400 members of the Board of Trade of this city. It states that the law has not reduced the rates of transportation, but has put the interests of Illinoisans disadvantageously with those of the neighboring States, and has subjected her citizens, produce and consumers, to uncertainty, dispute, litigation, and expense.

A mass convention of women and men engaged in the temperance crusade in Ohio was held at Columbus yesterday. Dio Lewis was made President. The proceedings consisted of speeches, one of which was made by Van Pelt, "the reformed saloon-keeper," singing of hymns, reading letters from sympathizers, and the formation of a State Bureau, which shall send speakers and workers to any place in need of them. The Convention formed a permanent organization as the Woman's Temperance Association of Ohio.

In the annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad, published this morning, it is shown that the net earnings of the Company last year were \$427,783. A full statement is made of the operations of the land department, the state of the bonded debt, and the general condition of the road. Considerable space is given to the new connections lately made with New Orleans. This connection is over a line which is the shortest practicable one, and is but one-tenth longer than the geographical distance. It saves eighteen hours over the former route.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with less doing. Meat prices were quiet and 5¢ per lb. lower, closing at \$14.07¢ @14.10 cash, and \$14.15@14.17 seller April. Lard was quiet and easier, closing at \$9.75 per 100 lbs cash, and \$9.80@9.85 seller April.

Senator Schurz made another speech on the currency question in the Senate yesterday. He dwelt on the spectacle afforded by the Senate, the highest legislative body in the Republic, in debating whether to authorize new issues of

irredeemable currency, and caustically added that the arguments of the advocates of such a course would make the civilized world stare. That the South and West needed more capital, and not more worthless currency; that irredeemable paper currency was not the people's money, but the speculators'; that the rich could take care of themselves, but the poor had no defense against the fluctuations and mutations of the currency; that new issues would seek the old channels in the Eastern States; that for the West to have more produce to sell was the only way to get more money that would stay where it was put, were some of the wholesome truths he stated. There was no reply made. Senator Morton said something, but only proved that his intellect was on crutches. His objections ran after this sort: that Senator Schurz had been guilty of preparing his speech beforehand; that he was a foreigner, and therefore that our currency is the best in the world. Senator Morton will some day discover that, with his atrocious advocacy of a currency that has always been the favorite device of the "effete" for plundering their subjects, he is a good deal more of a foreigner than Senator Schurz. Morton says that our currency is the best in the world; he also said that our Civil Service is the best in the world. One statement is as good as the other.

men who have no interest in secrecy. Between now and autumn the people have time to find these men. If they do not, they have no right to complain of corruption hereafter.

SOME WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Three or four weekly journals, called religious newspapers, but really parasites on religious bodies, have lately encouraged each other to attack THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for publishing an advertisement which was probably harmless, and was certainly decent on its face, but which might properly have been excluded on the principle that where a doubt exists it is always better to respect such communications. We have heretofore explained that the advertisement in question would have been excluded if it had been subjected to the usual scrutiny. Some days we receive from 2,000 to 2,500 separate advertisements, and the bulk of them come in between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m. Hundreds of advertisements are rejected at our counting room where one of a doubtful character like that which excited the pious wrath of the Interior

erred, were fictitious. The circular suggested that each bank contribute one-fourth of 1 per cent on its capital stock, and soon after letters addressed to Gibbons were received at Harrisburg. Some of the banks inclosed their remittances to the Harrisburg bank, with a request to know if the thing was genuine. This led to an investigation and explanation. It has been ascertained that J. M. Keiser and W. H. Dimmick were the recipients of the letters, and both have been arrested. Dimmick was a member of the Legislature, and avoided expulsion by resigning. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania having cut off the usual opportunity for corrupt legislation, resort was had to this method.

THE CASE OF SIMMONS.

The removal of the Collector of the Port of Boston strongly illustrates the degradation of the Civil Service to the purposes of mere personal strife. Judge Russell was Collector of Boston, and was an honest, faithful, competent, and satisfactory officer. Suddenly he was removed, and one Simmons, a local political stirker, was nominated to the Senate as his successor.

It then became known that the President had made the change at the request of Ben Butler, who wanted a personal friend in the office. The other members of Congress from Massachusetts immediately filed a protest against Simmons, because he was a friend of Butler and the enemy of Butler's enemies. The opposition to Simmons' confirmation has inclined nearly all the business men of Boston, mainly for the same reason.

The Society of Liberal-Minded Citizens held another large meeting yesterday afternoon at the North Side Turner Hall for the purpose of considering the nomination and the Sims Ordinance, which gives 200 saloon-keepers license to sell beer.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Gustav Adolf Korn. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Henry Metz was elected Secretary pro tem.

REPORTERS.—How much do you pay the brewer for a barrel?

S.—\$12. How many quarts does a barrel hold?

R.—From 120 to 125.

S.—What are the mean glasses that you get out of one?

R.—About 80. A barrel, I think, will not earn anything, while the saloon-keepers make from \$0 to \$60 per cent on every barrel they sell.

COMMISSION OF A SALOON-KEEPER.

Mr. Gustav Adolf Korn, in the office of the Executive Committee, made the following report:

I am very sorry that our Committee cannot report definitely. Since the last meeting, there has not been any news concerning the Sims Ordinance.

We have had the subject under consideration, but we have not received any information.

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southward and forward to violence.

THE BREWERS.

In a previous call, all the principal Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, and a meeting yesterday afternoon of J. F. Horner, 222 West Some days ago, the same general meeting, and resolved, in consequence of the price of barley, hope, it is necessary to the manufacturer of 32 to the price of each barrel and 32. The saloon-keepers required extension—as they called it—and a man's wages, resolved not to buy from out of town. Although it would be impossible to furnish Chicago with the materials, the manufacturers, their yeomanry to discuss the best course under the existing circumstances.

Saloon-keepers do not know that no longer than the time they are drinking beer are "good." It costs barrel less to manufacturers than very little in taste from it. The saloon-keepers decided yesterday for \$1 a barrel, and larger kegs off half of the present price, brewers—a claim—a price, but not all may, when the last price is paid, or but 7 per cent net to the saloon-keepers make from every barrel they sell.

The foreigning information, this saloon-keepers had a talk with a regarding the status of his business following colloquy ensued:

"How much do you pay the brewer?

"Any quart does a barrel hold?"

"120 to 125."

"Any glasses do you get out of one?"

"Some people want

"of which there are about 400 in a want,"—"spitze,"—there are about 200,000 glasses in a barrel,

"and, between, \$20 and \$24

"about \$22."

"Of the glasses that you call the same size in the different

"some are smaller than those I use,

"I think beer could be sold with profit."

"The expenses are too heavy. Rent in Chicago—high salaries in all

"countries. Besides the saloons are lunches, which is not done in New York rents are low, and he paid for. Plenty of money

"but in Chicago the expenses are

"very little profit, especially

"here is dull."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICKER'S THEATRE.

night of Mr. Booth's engagement as viewed from the box-office, the still greater one, every seat in the occupied, and an unusual array of the leading ladies of the wall-paper of the curtain of angi- led all the better for the novelty.

as the piece, with Mr. Booth in the

Pateman as Deedmon, and as Iago.

It is not long since

was played in the city,

comedian himself in the leading role,

of the proverbs against comparisons,

the two in contract once more,

comprehensive conception of the

and while Shavian's Othello ranks greatest champion of the stage,

that Mr. Booth is allowed the

more accurately appreciated

the old school, it is sometimes

the new school, it is in its

the perfection of the art; every

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he thought more plainly to effects are not produced by a

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the most favorable aspect.

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in the hollowed knight

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TRADE REPORTS. Feb. 24.
Business in financial circles and in general trade is very dull, as is shown by the drawings of the banks, which have diminished during the month of January. Deposits at the banks were only \$1,400,000—only a little over half the average daily clearings in the month of January. Deposits at the banks are very light. Money is abundant, and the demand for accommodation is less than it was a week ago. There is very little preparation being made to pay for grain to come in on option contracts on the first day of March.

New York Exchange was quoted at 50¢ per \$100 discount to date.

THE DIVERSITY OF MOTIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF FREE BANKING.

It is amusing to note the diversity of views taken of the free banking question by different periodicals. Some of them claim that the removal of the legal restriction on the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation would produce exactly the opposite result from what others argue would happen. The *Standard* writes:

"The Standard," I believe, will receive a letter from Mr. B. F. Nourse, of that city, to Dr. Barton Able, of St. Louis, in which he argues that—

"The more bank currency we have, the less capital will there be to invest; and an increase of \$100,000,000, or even \$100,000,000, is worth less than \$100,000,000. The bank inventories in the country are \$200,000,000 more than the amount of currency received."

The following grain has been inspected into store since Saturday, up to 10 o'clock this morning: 264 cars wheat, 111 cars corn, 28 cars oats, 4 cars rye, 18 cars barley. Total, 440 cars, or 16,000 bushels.

The canal boat Elizabeth arrived at Lookport on Monday, with a winter experience in Chicago, was ever a winter experienced in the city, with a desire to overlook the fact, however, that even if the boats were not "locked up" in the Treasury vanishes, there is no plan by which the whole \$1,400,000 of their market value could be utilized.

The local dealers cannot be used to the extent of their market value as currency, and banks would not make loans on them to more than their par value, even if they had the right to do so. They could only loan on the local securities for short time, and the difficulty and delay of continually negotiating new loans from banks on the hypothesis of bonds would be equivalent to a loss of \$400,000 of market value, of which Mr. Nourse talks. There must necessarily always be some "dead capital" as Mr. Nourse calls it, in any security hypothesis, otherwise the market would not be able to afford the investment over \$200,000,000 to be loaned.

On this imaginary "locking up" of capital in the United States Treasury, Mr. Nourse bases the theory that "money" would be more abundant than capital, and higher interest rates.

He seems to overlook the fact, however, that even if the bonds were not "locked up" in the Treasury vanishes, there is no plan by which the whole \$1,400,000 of their market value could be utilized.

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The leading product markets were less active today, and most of the grain markets were dull.

The occurrence of a holiday yesterday did not increase the number of buying orders here this morning, while it did augment the amount of property on the market, in the face of decreasing activity.

There was no particular discrimination between the various grades of grain.

Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bushels high-grade corn at \$6.15; 7,600 bushels at \$6.10.

Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bushels (no (d) do) at \$6.15; 8,000 bushels (no (d) do) at \$6.15; 1,200 bushels (no (d) do) at \$6.15.

Oats were active and 15¢ lower, there being a good demand both for cash and future delivery, which strengthened the market.

Prices were due to sympathy with wheat and corn. Regular No. 2 opened at 41¢50 and closed firm at 42¢. Seller March opened at 57¢50 and was re-opened at 57¢50; now do at 57¢50; 7,600 bushels at 57¢50; 8,000 bushels at 57¢50; 1,200 bushels (no (d) do) at 57¢50; 8,000 bushels (no (d) do) at 57¢50; 1,200 bushels (no (d) do) at 57¢50.

Total, 40,000 bushels.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Busy Day in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Passage of the New Excise Law by the Assembly.

Important Railroad Legislation in the Minnesota Legislature.

The Maine Legislature Refuses to Abolish the Death Penalty.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GETTING READY FOR ADJOURNMENT.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.— Some members are anxious to get where they can see through the end of the session. In the Senate a resolution was offered instructing Committees to report all bills in their hands on or before the 25th inst.; and the Assembly, after some talk, directed all Committees, except those on Judiciary and Claims, to report all bills in their possession on or before Saturday next.

THE LEGISLATIVE LAW.

The Assembly voted, by a vote of 49 to 28, its bill to wipe out the Graham Liquor law of our State, to extend the excise and the rates of increasing liquor. The Senate rejected the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE.

A resolution was offered directing the Judicial Committee to report a bill substituting the tax on railroad gross earnings a direct tax on valuation of their property, to be assessed by the State Board at the same percentage as on other property, local tax included, and the tax to be paid into the State Treasury.

A resolution was adopted for the sale of superfluous military property belonging to the State, and the safe and orderly garrisoning of the State. Another bill was approved, authorizing \$60,000 to the Northern Hospital for the Insane was carried in.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Several Senate bills relating to railroad tariffs and taxation were introduced in Committee of the Whole, and reported back to the Senate, as follows:

No. 205.—Providing for the regulation of railroads, telegraph, and express companies by Commission.

No. 207.—To regulate passenger and freight tariffs. Substitute adopted, and reported without amendment.

No. 132.—Dividing railroads into three and freight into four classes. Several amendments adopted and reported back.

No. 2.—To regulate the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties. Amended by adding a new section, fixing fines for violation of the provisions of the act, and reported back with amendments.

No action was taken on these bills in the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

A petition was presented for a change of time for holding the spring election from April to May.

A resolution ordering 1,500 legislative manuscripts, less the first 154 pages, was adopted.

Assembly bills passed to regulate railroads in certain respects, proposed for the reduction in the printing contract; for the relief of the estates of deceased persons; relating to public printing.

A bill amending the Dog law was discussed at some length, and tabled.

A bill providing for the taxation of school, church, and other property now exempt, with certain exceptions, was discussed at some length and finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 62 to 22.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Feb. 24.— The Senate memorialized Congress to prohibit the use of Dahlia hardware for permission to homestead settlers to purchase wood-lots at the minimum price.

Ward's Interdict Bill, fixing the maximum at 12 per cent, with the penalty for violation three times the amount of interest taken in excess and the forfeiture of principal, was also passed.

The Green Bay Railroad was given the rights and privileges of State railroad corporations inside the City of Winona.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The afternoon was devoted to railroad bills. The bill requiring companies to keep a transfer stock record in the State was recommended to pass; also, the Committee bill providing for a Commission of three persons to establish schools of trade and technical schools in several rural schools.

The bill was passed, and goes to the House of Representatives.

THE BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE ON THE ERIC RAILROAD.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 24.—Thousands of freight-brakemen on the Erie Railway continue to strike, and nothing is allowed to proceed except the engine with the mail-car.

A large number of men are congregated at Horneville, the men remain firm, and the Company shows no signs of acceding to their demands.

SHOEMAKERS STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PATRIOT, Feb. 24.—Last evening the shoe-making trade here was on strike. They agreed to return to the prices paid before the panic. At a meeting of the Shoemakers' Union, held to-night, it was decided to extend to the lasters the same terms and to inform the Union during the continuance of their strike.

POLITICAL.

The Political Situation in Colorado.

THE MCCARTHY APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24.—Ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado, having recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Territories, and requested that the money searching investigation be made relative to his conduct, has been succeeded by a large delegation of prominent citizens started from Denver yesterday evening for Washington, to enlighten the authorities there regarding Colorado's financial condition. The delegation will be received by the Senate Committee on Territories, and to them a resolution will be introduced to the effect that the Senate should direct the Commissioners to prosecute every case of violation brought to their attention, they having power to send for persons and papers. The Committee, however, is providing for the Supreme system was finally defeated in the House to-day.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 24.—
The Senate to-day passed a bill memorializing Congress to increase the currency.

An effort was made to adopt a bill compelling children between 8 and 14 years to attend the public schools, but failed by a small majority. The friends of compulsory education are increasing in numbers.

MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AGREEMENT, Feb. 24.—
The House of Representatives to-day voted to pass the bill abolishing the death penalty by a vote of 57 to 73.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—In the Senate the contested case of the case of Wm. McSweeney, of Columbus, against Palmer & Co., was taken up. After some remarks by counsel in reference to depositions taken by contestants, Mr. McSweeney, of Columbus, argued that a new Central Committee of Jurisdiction of the Senate could decide the question of jurisdiction. The President pro tem of the Senate concurred in their view. The case was postponed to-morrow to allow contestants to present arguments for and against on the question of jurisdiction.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Suit to Recover Money Misappropriated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 24.—
A interesting case in the Circuit Court at Muskegon has just been decided involving a principle never before decided in this country. Martin Perley, who was Treasurer of Muskegon County, his term expiring Jan. 1, 1873, at which time it appeared he had been misappropriated over \$80,000 of public money. He was sued at Muskegon by Perley, Palmer & Co., of Chicago, his law firm. The County Board of Supervisors became convinced that the missing \$80,000 had been loaned to Perley, Palmer & Co., and had been used in their business. The firm brought suit against them, and they brought suit against that firm instead of against Perley's bondsmen, although the latter are men of sufficient means.

The Plaintiff brought suit, and documents in the papers show that \$60,000 of the county's money had passed directly into the defendant's business. The plaintiff's attorneys set up the right of the county to trace out and reclaim its money when the bondsmen failed to do so. The court held that there was no right of the county to do so, and further, that it would be unfair to proceed against the bondsmen unless no other recourse existed, as they had evidently never had any.

On the other hand, the defendants insisted that the county money was not a trust fund, and that the Treasurers having given bonds to faithfully account for all the public funds coming into their hands, were bound to do so.

The Plaintiff's proof was, that documents in the papers show that \$60,000 of the county's money had passed directly into the defendant's business. The plaintiff's attorneys set up the right of the county to trace out and reclaim its money when the bondsmen failed to do so. The court held that there was no right of the county to do so, and further, that it would be unfair to proceed against the bondsmen unless no other recourse existed, as they had evidently never had any.

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